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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt . Or the three Indiana Governors who have died in office two, Governors Williams and Hovey, died in November, one on the 20th and the other on the 23d.

vember, 1st and 26th, respectively. THE selection of Mr. Clarkson as chairman of the Republican national committee was one fit to be made. He is an experienced and successful organizer, and a Republican who thoroughly believes in the ideas of the Republican party.

THE West can no longer be charged with being the center and chosen home of the nimble cyclone. The Atlantic coast must share the responsibility for blizzards and wind-storms-a doubtful honor so long thrust upon an unwilling northwest section.

WHILE papers differ regarding most every matter of current discussion, every daily paper in the country which has considered the subject has expressed the opinion that the men who met in this city put an end to the Alliance as a political factor in the future.

THE opinion seems to be gaining ground that Governor-elect Flower will bloom out as a presidential candidate before spring. Still, it seems impossible that he should capture the Democratic nomination for the presidency, as that is one of the things which the party has never put up at auction.

IF Senator and General Palmer, o Illinois, is judged by his recent remarks about the defeat of the Democrats in Ohio, namely, that the silver issue had much to do with it, he can be counted to vote against free coinage. This will be interesting to the two F. M. B. A. men whose votes elected him.

ONE Ellington, a Georgia Senator, who was at the Alliance meeting last week, has surprised the people at home by declaring that a third party will be formed in that State, and that the colored people will be invited to join it. Is it possible that Mr. Ellington is taking this means to defeat the third party in Georgia?

A FREE-TRADE paper comments on the general prosperity of the country and says "the repeal of the McKinley bill is all that is needed now to make the country wade up to its eyes in prosperity." To which the American Economistaptly rejoins, "just about as much as the old lady needed the death of the goose that laid the golden egg." And that is about the size of it.

THE Memphis Appeal-Avalanche longs to see "rise upon the banks of the James, in the very heart of the Confederacy's capital, a monument to Jefferson Davis worthy of his name and worthy the idea for which he contended." The idea for which he contended was the destruction of the Union. The Memphis paper must admit that it is much better that he did not succeed.

THE Sentinel announces that Mr. Bynum is out of the speakership race. Very few persons knew he had been in it. Watching his opportunity to attract a little attention, he withdraws in favor of Mills, intimating that he thinks the success of the cause of tariff reform more important than his own personal success. Having performed this great act, Mr. Bynum will now wait to see what committee chairmanship he will get, provided Mills is elected.

THE attention of those Democrats who are anxious for the places now occupied by Democrats in the State-house is called to the fact that several of them have become incorporators of a new glass-making company, to that extent declaring their faith in the permanence of the Republican system which makes glass-manufacture possible in Indiana. In the eyes of a free-trade Democrat such a thing should be regarded as a departure from the old pod-auger faith.

SHREWD politicians are often badly mistaken about the true status and outcome of contests in which they are engaged. Pending the controversy over the location of the Republican national convention, and before a vote was taken, Governor Foraker, who, of course, was for Cincinnati, said: "We do not claim twenty-five votes pledged, but we do claim they are in sight, and we will get them." Cincinnati got eight votes, the test of the twenty-five being out of sight.

THE success of Minneapolis in securing the Republican national convention proves what early, persistent and methedical work can effect. Fortunately the locality is well chosen, and the two cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul can afford adequate accommodations for all

the delegates and visitors who will at-

ing the convention (June 7.) as well as the locality, insures comfortable weather, while there is reason to believe that smaller cities will be ambitious to extend a more cordial welcome than larger ones, to which great gatherings are not so much of an event.

"EQUARE-TOED REPUBLICANISM."

The brief speech which ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, made at the meeting of the Republican national committee, on Monday, contains so much sound and pertinent suggestion that it is well worth reproduction:

For the first time in the last twenty-five years I am a free and independent citizen of this Republic, a private, square-toed Republican all around. I think it is not of so much consequence which of the beautiful places for the holding of the next convention shall be chosen, as it is whatever place is chosen shall be unanimously acquiesced in. No matter where the convention may be held, no matter who may be nominated, I believe, in the words of my dear dead iriend, the late Senator Authory, of Rhode Island, that the poorest Republican in the United States is better for the peace and happiness of this Republic than the best Democrat that ever lived.

The point in this brief speech which is entitled to attention is the great and immovable faith of a man who entered the Senate in April, 1866, and has taken as active a part in its deliberations and has had as much influence in shaping much of its action as any man who has belonged to that body, in the Republican party, now that he is no longer in office. Mr. Edmunds is not a narrow man-not one to be led captive by a party cry, but a broad-minded, original thinker, not always agreeing with his party associates, but leaving the impress of his statesmanship upon several of the most important laws of Congress. This Morton and Hendricks also died in Nois the sort of a man he is, and, with all his experience and real independence, he declares that he is "a square-toed Republican all round." He gives the reason for this thorough and uncompromising Republicanism, and it is that Great Britain, France has 72 "the poorest Republican in the United States is better for the peace and happiness of this Republic than the best Democrat that ever lived." This is his experience, as well as that of a United States Senator who entered that body just as the Republican party was forming. It is no flippant remark, but a deliberate judgment based upon years of experience. If any person doubts this statement of the Vermont statesman, let him take any condensed record of the Congresses which have existed since 1854, when the Republican party became a power in national affairs, and if he is candid and intelligent, and judges parties by their acts and words in the counsels of the Nation, he will subscribe to the Anthony-Edmunds opinion that, when the peace and happiness of the Republic is concerned, "the poorest Republican in the United States is better than the best Democrat that ever lived." All of the important measures of thirty years which have helped to make this a great Nation were devised and passed by Republicans, and passed in the face of determined and malignant Democratic opposition-all of them, from the overthrow of slavery to the passage of the McKinley law. Mr. Edmunds's reason is sufficient to give to any one who asks a man, "Why are you a Republican?"

THE SELECTION OF NEW PAIR GROUNDS.

The prospective action of the State Board of Agriculture in selecting new grounds for the State fair is of considerable importance to themselves, and to the city and State. The board did so well in its first selection that it should try and do equally as well in the second. The old grounds proved to be a desirable location for the fair, and an excellent investment as well, selling for a great advance on the original cost, thus fully vindicating the wisdom of their selection.

In selecting new grounds the first consideration of the board should be the interests of the fair. As that is to be a permanent institution, and the new grounds its home for many years to come, they should be selected with a view to promoting the interests of the fair. To this end they should be as ac cessible as possible, near the city, conveniently located with reference to it. susceptible of improvement, etc. If possible, they should be so located that approach to them from the city will not involve the crossing of any railroad line, A large number of persons attend the fair in carriages and wagons, and these will always object to crossing a railroad track. The Journal believes it would make a material difference in the attendance, both from city and country, if approach to the grounds by vehicles involved the crossing of a railroad

Other things being equal, the board should try and favor the city in the selection of grounds. Of the visitors who attend the fair a large number are influenced as much by a desire to see the city as they are by a desire to see the fair. They want to take a stroll on Washington street, a ride through the residence portion of the city, and a look at the State-house, the soldiers' monument, the benevolent institutions, the big stores, etc. For this reason, other things being equal, the grounds should be so located that visitors will have an opportunity to see something of the city. This they cannot do if they are whisked off by rail from Union Station to some point beyond the city suburbs. In that case they will see nothing but the ragged edges of the city, and, unless the fair is exceptionally good, they will go home feeling that they have been poorly paid for their visit. As a rule, visitors to the fair spend very little money, but they ought to be given an opportunity to take a ride on the electric cars, if they want to, and to see points of interest in

Again, regarding the matter from a business stand-point, the board should look to the possible increase in value of the new grounds. The grounds recently sold at so large an advance on the original cost proved a very profitable investment, because they were located where the growth of the city and the march of improvement made them more and more valuable every year. The same amount of land located as near the city in some other direction would not have advanced in value anything

effect on the value of the land. Perhaps the present board may never want to sell again, but their successors may; or, even if they do not, it will be pleasant for them to know that they have a property which is increasing in value. These and other considerations should be carefully weighed by the board, and their decision should be so wisely made as to close the door against any suggestion of interested motives or political wire-pulling. It would be a great misfortune and involve a perpetual scandal if the board should select its new grounds with reference to anything else but the permanent interests of the fair and the convenience and pleasure of its

THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY. Those people who devote themselves to the spreading of misinformation about the finances of this country are constantly declaring that the money in circulation is less than one-half as much as it is, and only about one-fourth of what the business of the country demands. It is of little use to refute their assumptions, since they are bound not to be convinced and are determined to deceive others. The Director of the Mint who has the best facilities for the collection of information upon the subject, has recently published a statement of the amount of circulating medium the leading nations of the world have at the present time. This shows that the amount of money and its representatives in circulation in the United States when the report was compiled was \$25.30 per capita, while that of the three leading nations of Europe was as follows: Great Britain, \$18.33; Germany, \$18,38; France, \$43.29. While we have about 33 per cent. more than cent. more per capita than has this country. The advocates of flat and cheap money inflation insist that the people of this country need as much money per capita as do those of France, but they never make reference to the small per capita circulation of Great Britain, where the rates of interest are nearly as low as in France. But when the amount of money in circulation is estimated no account has been or can be made of checks, drafts and other devices for economizing the use of money. The United States has the most complete system for making payments of money by its representatives in the world. The Controller of the Currency has recently stated, upon reports collected from the banks, that only about 4 per cent. of their gross transactions is paid in actual money, leaving 96 per cent. as being satisfied by checks, drafts, etc. In France, however, the majority of the transactions are made with actual money. That is to say that \$1 here does the work that \$2 or \$3 are needed to do in France, so that the per capita circulation in this country can do vastly more work in making exchanges than can the larger coin, per capita, of France. While most people have not so much money as they would like to spend, their lack is not due to the smallness of the circulating medium. but to the excess of their desires to possess and enjoy what money brings over the articles they possess which they can turn into money. At the present time in this country an empty pocket-book is not due to the fact that the amount of money in circulation is not \$50 per capita, but because the mass of people

change for money. MR. CLEVELAND is catching it around for having interfered in the speakership race-first, for having tried to help Mills, and then for having deserted him. The St. Louis Republic regards the latter step as cowardly and selfish, showing not only that he is himself a candidate for office, but that he is willing to desert the party colors to secure a victory for himself. It says:

have not an accumulation of the prod-

ucts of skill and labor which always ex-

At the risk of seeing tariff reform subordinated to some other issue, at the risk of seeing the House organized so as to face the party backward, or compel it simply to 'mark time" on all progressive or reform issues to which it is pledged, at the risk of seeing his loval friends thrust aside to make place at the front for those who have been and are his scarcely disguised enemies, he steps forward at a critical moment with the announcement that he wants to be considered the friend of whoever succeeds, regardless of consequences.

The mistake that Mr. Cleveland made was in deserting Mills after having adopted his candidacy. So far as the tariff question is concerned, there is no choice between Mills and Crisp, both being pronounced free-traders; but the world likes a man who stands by his friends, and, having once indorsed Mills, Mr. Cleveland should have stuck to him.

THE New York Tribune publishes letter of nearly two columns from an English resident of Chili defending and praising the course of United States

Minister Egan. The writer says: Personally I have no reason to take up the endgels for Mr. Egan. I am an Englishman and a Conservative. But as an Englishman I enjoy fair play, and so cannot pass by unnoticed those unwarranted and even maticious attacks upon a man who, however opposed his political opinions may be to my own, has done his duty as a minister. When it was announced that Mr. Egan was to be appointed United States minister to Chili, I opposed him strongly in the Chilian press. When he arrived in that country I urged the government of Chili not to receive him. I ipterviewed him personally at Valparaiso. and afterward called upon him, on three distinct occasions, through 'La Union' newspaper, to justify himself regarding certain allegations; and again earnestly requested the Chihan government not to receive him as United States minister. Mr. Egan did not answer my articles, and shortv afterward be was received as the representative of the United States.

After this introduction he reviews Mr. Egan's course at length, justifies it in every particular, and concludes by saying that "as minister of the United States he commands the respect of all right-thinking men." This means of all except implacable Democrats.

THE suicide of an "insanity expert" who had been suffering from brain trouble, reported from Jacksonville, Ill., is not a remarkable occurrence. It is not an uncommon thing for persons of originally sound mind to be thrown out of mental balance through constant association with the insane. Continued the delegates and visitors who will at-tend the convention. The date of hold-tend the convention. The date of hold-tend the convention. The date of hold-tend the convention in value anything sociation with the insane. Continued first speaker. "Did ye no hear the dominio these States must be carried. One of them archives of the post for future reference." ented and about four feet in height, Ad-tike as much. In selecting new study of diseased minds seems often to introjuce him as the Hoosier poet? Just will do. The Democrats must carry both.

grounds the board should give due con- have an unhealthful effect upon the obsideration to the probable direction of servers and to give them a distorted the future growth of the city and its | vision that eventually grows into complete insanity.

THE identity of the man who gets the interest on the public school funds remains a mystery .- Sentinel.

There is no doubt, however, as to the identity of the man who gets the interest on the State's funds, nor about that of the man who gets the interest on the county and city funds.

THE Hermitage Association is a national organization of women, formed a year or so ago, with the object of restoring and beantifying the old home of President Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, and to make it an attractive spot to the thousands of visitors who find their way there every year. The association was duly chartered, and by an act of the Legislature was given in trust that portion of the Hermitage grounds upon which are located the mansion, cabins, little brick church and the tomb of Jackson. Three thousand dollars have been expended in making repairs, but much remains to be done to restore the home to its original beauty. The association proposes to do its work thoroughly, to purchase the furniture and a great number of historic relics that the house contains, to renovate buildings and to leave nothing undone that will render the Hermitage one of the places in which Americans will feel a pride and patriotic interest. In order to accomplish this purpose more money is needed, and the association, encouraged by the success of the Mt. Vernon Association in its similar enterprise, appeals to the publie for contributions. An especial appeal is made to citizens of Indiana who may be in sympathy with the movement. Mrs. C. P. Wood, 108 Powell street, Evansville, is authorized by the executive board to receive contributions and issue certificates of membership for the Ladies' Hermitage Association. All information on the subject may be obtained from her.

BECAUSE of the Journal's innocent allusion to the fact that it had "lifted" its biography of Governor Hovey from a certain book without giving credit to the author, the News emits one of its characteristic snarls and tries to justify itself by charging the Journal with the same offense. It is wrong, as usual. The book in question covers the ground thoroughly, but the Journal, unlike its contemporaries, had, as it always does, a variety of resources at command, and used them.

IF Professor Blake, of Kansas, can demonstrate the truth of his new rain-making theory by disseminating minute particles of dust through the upper air he will fill a long-felt want. If we could produce rain to lay the dust by simply raising a dust what a sweet boon it would be for our board of private works!

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

This Is Sawful. "It cannot be said of me that I never saw the oke," remarked the foreman of the Daily Boiler Plate, as he sheed off about ten inches of "cur

She Does, Indeed. "Woman's voice is best adapted to the tele phone, they say." "So I have heard. She seems to find plenty of

other uses for it, though." The Hateful Thing. "I always aim to dress chiefly for my husband's

"Indeed! And here I've been imagining you aimed to keep on the blind side of him." He Hastened to Explain. Mr. Noodad-There's something about that roungster that reminds me of the slums.

Mrs. N .- Wha-at! Why-you-. "I was only alluding to his overpowering squaller, my dear." A Poor Starting Point.

"If you fellows keep on," said the visitor, "you'll run your buildings clear up into heaven, don't you think?" "Mebbe we will," said the Chicago man, "bu t is a long ways-a mighty long ways."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S weird figure was seen in Paris recently. The great writer was on nie way to Biarritz, where he will remain for some months, hoping that his health may profit by the change of climate.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, the once famous confederate guerrilla, now an attorney of the Southern Pacific road and a resident of San Francisco, is in Washington on law business. His hair is snow-white, but his eye is as piercing as a gimlet. ARCHBISHOP KENRICK, of St. Louis, has

period covers an enormous development the western part of the country. When he first began his duties in St. Louis that city was almost an outpost of civilization. EMPEROR WILHELM was very anxious to know, while visiting a certain corps, whether the officers had any nicknames for him. After being pressed, one of the young men

modestly replied that because of the Em-

peror's great enthusiasm about naval matters they usually alluded to him as "Gondola EVERY 7th of November the remaining descendants of the Irish patriot, Wolfe Tone, gather in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, to do honor to the remains of the great leader's wife and son, interred there. His own body is buried in Ireland. Mrs. Grace Maxwell and her daughter are now

the last of his race. EDDIE GOULD is the tallest of all th Gould family. He is of slender physique and fonder of the enjoyments of life than George is, though not given to dissipation. te is the most popular member of the family in its outside relations, and those who know him well think that when he grows older he will display some of his father's

genius in financial audacity. THE novel plan under which the railway easualty insurance companies operate whereby railroads are indemnified for losses by any sort of accident, is ascribed to the inventive ability of Col. W. H Seecher, a son of the late Henry Ward Beecher. One company, organized two years ago with a capital of \$1,500,000. serves one hundred railroads in this ca-

THE Illinois woman's exposition board has received a queer application for space. woman who removes wrinkles from other women's faces applied for space on ground that hers was a "woman's industry." She brought along a subject, or frightful example, in the shape of a woman of about sixty years, with wrinkles on one side of her face and the other side smoothed out. The secretary referred the bleacher

to the full board. BARBEY D'AUREVILLY, the eccentric French author, wrote his manuscript much as an artist paints pictures. On his worktable were stands holding inks of different colors, gold, black, crimson, pink, green and blue, and according as one color or another seemed best adapted to express the particular idea which he sought to convey. that color he used. These rainbow manuscripts must have astonished his printers. He never revised.

EUGENE FIELD declares that when James Whitcomb Riley gave some readings on ship-board, while returning from Europe, a few weeks ago, he had two enthusiastic Scots among his auditors. "Is it no wonderfu', Donal'," remarked one of them, that a tradesman suld be sic a bonnie poet?" "And is he, indeed, a tradesman!" asked the other. "'Deed he is," answered the

think of it, mon-just think o' sic a gude poet dividing his time at making hoosiery!" CAUSE OF HER ANGUISH. "Why does the mother so sadly weep

As she bids her son farewell!' "Because he plays on the college team And his fate no power can tell." - New York Herald. THE EMIGRANT AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Of the land of your birth you may freely brag, But here carry only the American flag. You are safe from the tyrant's bolts and bars 'Neath the sheltering folds of the stripes and

While over your heads this ensign waves No monarch may call you his servile slaves. 'Tis a flag that is loved by Americans true, And a good enough flag it should be for you. -New York Press.

THE LATE GOVERNOR HOVEY.

HE was a valiant and popular soldier, a sound legislator, and his administration as Governor of Indiana has been marked by courage and ability .- Anderson Herald. In the death of Alvin P. Hovey Indiana loses one of her most valuable citizens; a man who, when viewed from all sides, has few equals in the State.-Richmond Inde-

His State has produced greater men. But he was honest and zealous in the discharge of his duties, whatever they might be, and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of Indiana-even of those who disagreed with him politically. -Chicago Tribune.

THE soldiers of Indiana will particularly mourn his loss, as he was their most outspoken and stalwart champion. But all citizeus have occasion to regret his decease, for he was an honest man, a gallant soldier and a patriotic and able executive. -Madison Courier.

As Governor he was the same quiet painstaking and loyal servant of the people as he had been in every other place of honor and trust. In his death Indiana loses more than an able executive. The State loses one of its representative Americans who never lowered his standard of loyalty or duty .- Chicago Inter Ocean.

GOVERNOR HOVEY was not classed with the great men of our country, but he was a fine specimen of the all-round American capable of performing with credit all the duties to which an American citizen is liable to be called. He cherished honorable ambitions, and was a man of strong will and good intellectual capacity, and a pub lic-spirited, patriotic citizen .- Louisville

In the death of Alvin P. Hovey Indiana loses another of her Governors stricken down in the harness. He was a man of greater age and greater distinction in earlier years than people generally, especially hose of a later generation, seem to realize His career has been remarkable in showing the winning qualities of native ability and pluck in spite of humble beginnings. -Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

THERE was so much to admire in the character of Governor Hovey that even his political opponents will not care, as they stand with bowed heads at his open grave, to remember anything else concerning him Indeed, speaking of him as a man and a patriot, there is nothing else to be remembered. As a citizen he was always true to his obligations; as a soldier, there never was a braver; as a public official, no one doubts that whatever he did had the approval of his judgment and his conscience. -Evansville Courier.

His career was at once a lesson and a promise to every American boy. Born t poverty, and equipped only with a com mon school education, he managed by good work, well and honestly done, to rise to the first place in the Commonwealth which seventy years ago witnessed his birth. His work in Indiana as Governor Morton's right-hand man none has forgotten, nor his subsequent service abroad as minister to Peru. As Congressman and as Governor he justified the faith of his friends founded upon his past record, and his death has rounded out a complete life that was full of years and honors.-Evansville Standard.

MANY FARMERS TALK.

Various Subjects Handled by the Speakers at the Farmers' State Institute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 24.-The State Farmers' Institute reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock, with M. B. Waugh in the chair, and H. M. Perry as secretary. The first thing on the programme was a paper on "Fruit-growing and Spraying of Trees," by E. J. Howland of the Indiana Horticultural Society. He said: "The most important thing is m the selection of soil for an orchard. It should have natural surface drainage, and slope to the north. Strawberry plants should be taken from a new bed, and not an old one, as the reset will have more vitality. plants grow better, and produce larger fruit Set raspberries out in the spring, as plants are rarely in condition to transplant in the fall. The best plants are derived planting the ends of the bushes in the ground, where they been a bishop for fifty years; and this take root and produce healthy plants. aspherries should be trimmed when about four feet high, as also blackberries. The latter require a great deal of cultivation. dooseberries and currants also take a large amount of cultivation in order to produce fruit. Plum trees require much attention. He gave an instance of his experiment

this year with a tree that had not borne but very few plums for forty years. He got a barrel of water, put in enough lime to make it the thickness of whitewash and added to the mixture one pound of dissolved bottle potash (lye from ashes wil do, and there is no danger of getting too much.) He then procured a force pump which he fixed over the barrel, and sprayed the tree thoroughly very often. The result was that this tree, which had not borne fruit for forty years, was loaded down, and many branches broke off. Miss Cordia Britton favored the institute with a recitation on the grievances of farmers. The subject of township libraries has been under discussion, and Prof. H. S. Krits was of the opinion that the books in these libraries were out of date.

old and worn out, and that the best plan would be to make a bonfire of the books. Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Cambridge City, read an interesting paper on "The Pleasures and Possibilities of Rural Life," in which it was shown that the life upon the farm was productive of even greater possibilities than in towns an In the afternoon Mrs. Laura Morley, of

Ellettsville, delivered an interesting address on "Dairying in Indiana." She showed that there is no branch of farming that days better returns than dairving. Hon. John B. Couper, of the Indiana Farmer, read an interesting essay on "The Wastage of the Farm," in which he showed that a want of proper knowledge about farming caused many rumous losses to the farmer. After this came a talk from Prot. Latta, of Purdue, on the subject "What is Purdue Doing for the Farmer?" Mrs. Meredith was then asked to give a talk about the world'sfair, and she advised everybody to commence preparing to go. As Indiana will be a prominent State there. she wanted the farmers to place their farms in fine condition, and the cople in the cities to clean up their back yards, so that people who pass through our State will be favorably impressed. The matter of the present way of letting Congressmen distribute its seeds over the country was declared to be wrong, as it tended only to benefit the party followers of the Congressmen, when it should be a general benefit to all.

Presidential Calculations.

Philadelphia Inquirer. With Indiana the Republicans would be safe without New York or Connecticut. But the fact remains that it won't be safe to count on Indiana to the exclusion of New York. There will be side diversions. The Republicans will try to capture West Virginia and may make a bluff at North Carolina, but after all these Southern Democracic States are solid when it comes to presidential elections, just as are the Republican Western States. The real battle ground for the Republicans will be as of old in New York and Indiana, and one of

GOV. HOVEY HONORED IN DEATH

Thousands of Citizens Pass Through the State-House to View His Remains.

The Beautiful Grand Army Memorial Services Held in the Hall of the House of Representatives-Ex-Gov. Porter's Tribute.

Memorials Adopted by the Bar Association and the State Slicials.

Oath of Office Administered to Gov. Chase by Chief-Justice Elliott-Telegrams of Condolence-Funeral Arrangements.

High Esteem in Which the Governor Was Held at the National Capital.

His Earnestness and Sincerity Won Respect and Admiration in All Quarters-Plans Which He Did Not Live to Perfect.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Remains of the Governor Lying in State at the Capitol-Viewed by Thousands. The devout homageand respect of a loving Commonwealth was paid to the memory of the late Governor Hovey as all that was mortal of the dead hero lay beneath the dome of the Capitol yesterday, where ne had so often stood himself and admired its sublime beauty. All day long the vast concourse of people marched in the south door, through the long corridors of the State-house, past the line of soldier sentiels, and with a lingering look at the cold, still face of the distinguished dead, passed out the east door to Tennessee street. The line went two by two, and almost unbroken from the the casket was deposited beneath the dome until the doors were closed for the night. At noontime the crowd was the greatest because of the opportunity allowed the business men and school-children by reason of the dinner hour. The casket was of red cedar, covered with black broadcloth. On the silver plate was the simple inscription, "Alvin P. Hovey, 1821-

The removal of the remains to the Statehouse from the Denison Hotel was carried out according to the programme given in vesterday's Journal. The hearse was drawn by four black horses, and at the head of each marched an attendant. On either side of the hearse marched the active pall-bearers and escort of the Grand Army and State militia. The procession in its order was as follows:

Platoon of Police. Governor's Staff Officers. Indianapolis Light Infantry, Captain Ross, Commanding. Company A, Lieutenant Prinz, Commanding. State Officers and State Judiciary G. A. R. Escort. Hearse. U. V. L. Escort. English Guards.

The State officers and members of the judiciary who preceded the hearse were as follows: Secretary of State Claude Matthews, State Treasurer Albert Gall, State Auditor J. O. Henderson, State Superintendent Hervey D. Vories, Attorney-general A. G. Smith, State Statistician W. A. Peelle; Chief-justice Byron K. Elliott, Judge J. D. Miller, Judge R. W. McBride, and Judge S. D. Coffey, of the Supreme Court: Chiefjustice M. S. Robinson, Judge J. B. Black, Judge G. L. Reinhard, Judge Jeptha D. New and Judge S. P. Crumpacker, of the Appellate Court; Supreme Court Clerk Andrew M. Sweeney, State Librarian Jacob P. Dunn, and F. M. Griffith, Presi-

dent of the Senate. Ex-Governors A. G. Porter and I. P. Gray, the only surviving Governors of Indiana, marched with the escort. The German-American Veteran Association fired a salute of seventeen guns from the State-house grounds while the procession was en route from the hotel to the Capitol.

The interior of the Capitol was very handsomely decorated and in perfect keeping with a soldier's funeral. The massive cold, grey marble pillars were wrapped in black, while from the balconies looking down upon the rotunda floor, where lay the | the daily press. We are not assembled easket, were large American flags, crossed and recrossed with black cloth. A lifesized portrait of the Governor hung from the north balcony of the first floor, and it was heavily draped in crape. The decorations were all done last night, under the immediate direction of Capt. Tim Griffin, the custodian of the State-house, who is a G. A. R. man and was a warm personal

friend of the Governor. Hardly had the guard been posted around the casket and the doors opened to the public before the large crowd on the ontside began to press in. The throng that had been in waiting was an orderly one, and bore every evidence of respect to the occasion and the honored dead. Slowly the steady stream filed in in double order, separating in front of the sentinel. the casket, and, passing the mains in single side, and meeting in double file again as the sentinel at the head of the casket was passed. For five hours this line was an almost unbroken one, and it would be hard to tell how many thousands of people viewed the remains in that time. The streets along the line of march from the hotel to the State-house were thronged with people, and there were many uncovered heads as the procession passed by. The selections of the band were very appropriate and well rendered, the solemn music adding much to the impressiveness of the occasion.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

Held in the House of Representatives-Eulog.es from Prominent People. The memorial services were held in House of Representatives ball, at precisely 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon. Col. I. N. Walker, commander of the Indiana Department of the Grand Army, presided, and on the platform with him were Governor Chase and Chaplain Lucas.

Colonel Walker arose and, after a few words by way of opening the services, put the first question of the Grand Army memorial service ritual, "Adjutant, for what purpose is this meeting called?"

The adjutant replied to this, "To pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our late comrade, Alvin P. Hovey." The commander then asked the adjutant if he had a record of the deceased's service in the cause of our country, and if so to read it. Adjutant Robbins then read the Governor's record as a colonel of the Twentyfourth Indiana, as brigadier-general of volunteers, and major-general of voinnteers, After the reading of each record a short roll

Commander Walker then said: "The record is an honorable one, and, as the memory of all faithful soldiers of the Republic should be cherished and their record preserved, I direct that it be placed in the

was sounded on the mudled drum.

reading of these passages , responsively, by the comrades and chaplain: Chaplain-What man is that liveth and shall not see death! Shall he deliver his soul from the

hand of the grave! If a man die shall he live Comrades-Jesus Christ said, 'I am the recurthough be were dead, yet shall be live. And he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die, Chaplain-"Let not your heart be troubled. Be-lieve in God; believe also in me. In My l'ather's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you." Comrades-"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors.'

Chaplain-"They shall hunger no more, neither Comrades-Neither shall the sun light on them, nor any beat. Chaplain-For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them and lead them unto living fountains of water Comrades -- And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

Chaplain-There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall thera be any more pain. Comrades-For the former things have passed

The Meridian-street M. E. Church Choir then sang "Abide with Me, Fast Falls the Eventide," after which the chaplain read the Twenty-third Psalm, and the quartet rendered Cardinal Newman's divine thome, "Lead, Kindly Light, Amid the Encircling

The commander then announced that some time would be devoted to the tributes of respect from a few of the friends of the late Comrade Hovey, and he called upon ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter, United States minister to Italy, and a life-long friend of Governor Hovey, to make a few remarks. Minister Porter arose from his seat at the front of the house and all eyes were turned to the distinguished statesman and the man who had himself once occupied the office that had recently been made vacant. It was some moments before Mr. Porter could control himself sufficiently to begin, so deeply affected was he. He said in part; "Dear friends, it is not necessary that I should speak at length in this community of General Hovey, whom you all knew and leved so dearly. His good and great deeds bear far fuller testimony to the character of the man than it would be possible for me to ever recount. A more faithful and constant soul, both to his country, his State and his friends, one has never known. Born among the humble, he was not the stamp of man to desert the friends of his early days when rose to higher positions in life, and eventually to the greatest calling in the gift of his commonwealth. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed the Constitution of this noble State, and as a member of that body he stood side by side with Robert Dale Owen, than whom Indiana has no nobler son, and with whom it was a lasting honor to be associated. General Hovey was a member of the Circuit Court of his United States Circuit Court and the youngest member of the State Supreme Court. Was there ever a man who stood among men who was more loval or faithful to his State and his country than was this manf He was full square to all the winds that blew, and none dared say anght against his fair name. In his dreams he gave the words of command and fought his battles over. I can think of nothing that will more aptly apply to him than the culogy Jefferson paid Monroe: 'He might be turned inside out and not a speck could be found on him." Colonel Walker next called upon Gov.

ra J. Chase, who said: If I did not believe that I enjoyed the full sympathy of all who are here assembled I could not respond under the peculiar circumstances in which I find myself today. My intimacy with the dear beloved dead has only been during this period of three years in which we were associated in the affairs of state. Previous to the beginning of this period I knew him better only as history records valiant deeds at the front in country's defense. I knew him only as the mighty leader of armies; the storm-king who swept Champion's Hill; as a giant that nothing but death could overcome; the orthan boy, the poverty-stricken lawyer, struggling for a living. I have looked upon him as a bravest of soldiers, but when I in later years, have seen him tears as he spoke of the loved ones gone before, that drew him nearer to me than all the brillant deeds which history records of his remarkable career. I am here in these closing scenes enlogistic of his life to bear testimony that the friendship that sprupg up and quickened between us was never

honor to cherish of such a man." Chief-justice Elliott, of the State Sureme Court, next spoke, saying: 'Great as Governor Hovey was in civil life, he was even greater as a soldier. He ought as a true patriot, for he was an American soldier of the genuine type. In pattle he was the leader of brave men; in camp he was their benefactor; in peace their friend. His closing thoughts on earth were of his country and her welfare. Not only did he distinguish himself as a hero, but he also adorned himself in civil life as a member of the bar, a indge on the bench, a representative of his constituents in Congress, and as the chief executive of his common wealth. His deeds are written in the memory of all loyal American citizens, and they can never fade

fractured, a thought that I consider a high

Judge James B. Black, of the Appellate Court, was next called upon, and read his eulogy from manuscript. He said in sub-

"From birth in the log-cabin to death in the Governor's chair is a wide interval and in no country but our own beloved America can such things occur. The prominent incidents in Governor Hovey's life have been exhaustively and graphically told in dere to-day to rehearso these in detail, for we could not if welwould. Leave them to history. He was a strong man, but he mortgaged his strength to his country. Not many of our Nation's leaders who have at tained his years remain. Very soon all their names will be graven on the tombstones with those of the brave who have gone before. As Logan gave to Illinois the name of her greatest soldier, Hovey has left to Indiana the record of her most conspicuous patriot, Grant said that great soldiers did not always make great orators, but they did make great executive officers. This was never more exemplified than in the career of our dead friend. The greatest founders and rulers of states have been her greatest warriors. General Hovey as Governor of Indiana has left his lasting influence and character on that office. Well may your eyes be dimmed with tears and your voice choked with sobs to-day, for the voice that has so long been lifted in your behalf is now bushed and mute forever. Napoleon's last words are said to have been 'nead of the column. That, too, was General Hovey's watchword in all things and at all times. The dear old flag that enshrouds his last resting-place to-day he cannot see, but his spirit must know that it is there and take the same loyal, patriotic pride that the living man did at all times.

Chaplain Lucas who, for twenty-sever rears was a devoted friend and admirer of the Governor, spoke next. He said that of all the titles that Governor Hovey most delighted in was that of "comrade." While he was proud of his self-hewn career and success at the bar, on the bench and in the halls of Congress he rejoiced more over his record as a soldier. "No man ever raised his right hand and took the oath to defend his country's flag who was not a comrade of Alvin P. Hover," said the speaker. The Chaplain then closed by reciting, with much effect, the closing lines of Fitz-Greene Haileck's "Marco Bozzaris,

beginning with. Come to the bridal chamber, Death! and substituting the name Hovey for that of Bozzaris wherever the latter occurred Colonel Walker called upon Gen. M. D. Manson to speak, but the venerable hero of two wars was too much overcome with grief over the loss of his life-long friend to

After the quartet had sung "Some Sweet Day. By and By," Senator David Turple speech, in which made a brief eloquent words to he referred in the career of General Hovey in his several

callings in life. The exercises were then closed with the ritual of the Grand Army. In the front of the legislative chamber were displayed several very handsome floral pieces, tributes from friends and State bodies. A large Maltese cross, from the German-American Veterans' Association.

occupied a large easel. In the center of the design, which was made of red, white and blue flowers, were the letters "G.-A. V. A The judges of the Appellate Court contributed a design of an open book, and across one side was the word "Finis," wrought in white immortelles. The Grand Arm; posts of the city sent a large floral representation of the Grand Army badge, perfectly exc-